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FOR CHINA, JAPAN, &c.,  
FOR 1880.  
With which is incorporated "THE CHINA  
DIRECTORY".

This Work, the ONLY one of the kind in China  
or Japan, is now in the

RIGHTEOUS YEAR  
in its existence, and is NOW Ready for SALE  
It has been compiled from the Most AUTHEN-  
TIC SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to  
render it THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, both as a  
Bibliography and as a Work of Reference on Com-  
motional Matters.

Various additions have been made, tending to  
render the Work still more valuable for re-  
ference. The descriptions of each Port have  
been carefully revised, and the trade statistics  
brought down to the latest date obtainable.

It contains a DESCRIPTION of, and  
DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG, MACAO, PAK-  
HOI, HOKWOO, WHAMPOA, CANTON, SWATOW,  
ANFO, TAKAO, TAIWANHOU, TAMSUI, KEE-  
LUNG, FOOCHEE, WENCHOW, NINGPO, SHANG-  
HAI, CHINCHING, KIUCHIANG, WEHU, HANWICK,  
LIWANG, CHIEFOO, TAKU, TIENTSIN, NEW  
CHUANG, PEKING, NAGASAKI, KOBE (HOKO),  
OSAKA, YOKOHAMA, NIIGATA, HAKODATE,  
MANILA, ILLOCO, CEBU, SAGAO, CAMBODIA,  
HAIPHONG, HANOI, BANGKOK and SINGA-  
PORE, as well as condensed accounts of China,  
Japan, the Philippines, and the Ports of An-  
nan.

The Work is embellished with the following  
Plates and Maps—Chromo-lithograph Plans of  
VICTORIA, Hongkong, of CANYON, the F.O.C.  
REIGN SETTLEMENTS at SHANGHAI; a  
Chromo-lithograph Plate of the CODE OF  
SIGNALS is at VICTORIA PEAK; and  
Maps of the COAST of CHINA and HONG-  
KONG.

"The Chronicle and Directory for China,  
Japan, and the Philippines," is published in  
Two Forms—Complete at \$5; or with the Lists  
of Residents, Post Descriptions and Directories,  
Plates of Victoria, and Code of Signals at \$3.

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#### The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 28TH, 1880.

The lectures delivered by Mr. GRANVILLE  
SHARP in Adelaide on the Chinese appear to  
have excited a good deal of interest not only in South Australia, but in the other Colonies also. Mr. Sharp's very able and exhaustive defence of the Chinese to the charges brought against them leaves little to be said on that side of the question. His conclusions are, however, open to one objection; he has painted the Chinaman in too bright colours, and endowed him with virtues which he does not always possess. In the main we agree with Mr. Sharp, but there are some points he has glossed over, which deserve more attention. One of the strongest charges against the Chinese in both Australia and America is that they do not assimilate with the rest of the population, and another that they do not bring their female relatives with them. With regard to the first charge we are bound to admit its correctness as a fact. They do not mix with nor are they absorbed by the natives of land to which they go. They retain their own peculiar manners, customs, and superstitions. They cling to their national costume and even to the badge of subjection to the Manchus. They do not take the fairest interest in the laws, religion, institutions, or politics of any country which they visit. They are content to know nothing of all these so long as they are allowed to labour in peace and security. But in tropical countries especially this dislocation of the Chinese to adopt the ways of the people and to concern themselves with the system of administration is likely to be a positive advantage, while in all cases it is desirable, because the Chinese vote, if given, could not, from their ignorance be rightly used. Their children, if brought up in a certain colony, might of course grow up with a knowledge of its institutions, and take part in political matters, but that is not very probable. The complaint that the Chi-

nese immigrants are filthards is more substantial grievance, and Mr. Sharp's reply to that will not bear too close scrutiny. He says:—"The Chinese in Australia, who were with our wives, were rather to be pitied than otherwise, as this state was not of their own seeking, as they were prevented from bringing them on account of the extreme timidity of the Chinese women, and partly by the paramount authority of the mother. Hongkong was only eighty miles from Canton, and half a mile from the mainland of China; yet very few of the Chinese in Hongkong had their wives with them there. They were only beginning to bring them after waiting forty years to see whether we were guided to such a mark of sentience. The difficulty of bringing out Chinese wives was also much increased by the action of the Government." This is all very true, but it does not alter the fact that the Chinese do not take their female relatives with them, nor does it dispel the allegation that when they return to the Flower Land the wives and families they have acquired in a foreign country are a drag upon them, and suffer accordingly. In the Hawaiian Islands the complaint that the Chinese have enormously increased the disproportion of the sexes is certainly well founded, and is a serious drawback, but in the Australian Colonies there is so few Chinese that the evil is not very marked. But were the immigration to assume large proportions this consideration would be one of great importance, and it is just as well to face the fact. The Chinese should be encouraged as much as possible to take their wives when settled. No case is more necessary than in plantation Colonies, where the Chinese are sent to settle down and form a permanent agricultural class, from whence a supply of labour can be obtained.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Sharp's lectures may at least have done something to mitigate the prejudice against the Chinese, felt in South Australia and other Australian Colonies. The feeling against them has not been strong in Adelaide until recently, owing to their numbers being scanty in South Australia, and consequently their competition in the labour market has not been much felt. The day will assuredly come when South Australia will be only too glad to avail herself of Chinese immigration. If the Northern Territory is ever to be settled and its resources to be developed it must be done by Chinese labour, and if the trans-continent railway from Port Darwin to Adelaide is to be made it will be best accomplished with the aid of Chinese. A correspondent of the *Queenslander* suggests the importation of the "mild Hindu" from the Carnatic as the tiller of the future rice plantations of North Australia, and records his opinion that of all races the Indian is the most docile and contented, while he points to Mauritius, Demerara, and other countries where Indian coolies with their families have settled down and made most excellent colonists as examples of his theory. It will not be forgotten that the Indian holds the energy and strength of the Chinaman, and that he has to be imported at the expense of the country anxious to receive him. The Chinese, on the other hand, are not assiduous immigrants; they pay their own passage, and sometimes arrive with some money in their possession. It is true that most of them have the gold fever strong upon them, and prefer digging for the precious metal to patiently cultivating the soil. But it will not last, and there are thousands of them who, disappointed in their search at the diggings, would be only too glad to accept fair wages for their work on sugar, rice, or cotton fields. The Australian colonies will make a sad mistake if they adopt the policy inaugurated by the Pacific States of America. The Chinese are not likely, as has frequently been pointed out, to swamp any of the Colonies, and in the tropical regions their labour is most essential to the growth of the prosperity of the country. If Mr. Sharp has been able to convince the South Australians of the folly of spurning a source of wealth and material progress brought gratis to their shores which other countries are with much trouble and expense seeking to obtain, he will have done them some service, while the Chinese are much indebted to him for his energetic plea on their behalf. Mr. Sharp's fellow townsmen may, however, perhaps be forgiven for imagining that in his case distance lent some enchantment to the view he indulged in, or that his speeches were rose-tinted for the cause.

We read in the *Broad Arrow* of 11th Septem-  
ber that Captain Domville Taylor, 27th Regt.,  
obtained the majority recent by the retirement  
of Major Horning, which we announced some  
time ago.

The Spanish steamer *Eleanora*, Captain Ariolla,  
which left here on Sunday last in ballast, for  
Hongkong, put back yesterday forenoon on  
account of slight damage to the machinery. The  
necessary repairs were executed on board, and vessel  
again proceeded on her voyage in this afternoon.

By the *Gazette* of September 14th we are informed that Lieut. Henry Edward McCallum, Royal Engineers, has been placed upon the Temporary Commission of the State of the Deputy  
Surveyor-General of the State Settlements. We understand that while filling this appointment Lieut. McCallum will hold the local rank of Captain.

The following copy of a telegram has been  
supplied to us by the Government, Manila,  
27th October, 1880.—Government-General, Manila,  
to Governor-General, Bombay (fulling)  
and the Secretary of State for India.—"The  
Chinese are very anxious to get their  
machines repaired as soon as possible. They  
will be ready to start again on the 1st November  
at the latest."—

The case was then remanded for one week, with  
the view of giving an opportunity of abating the  
revenue loss being accepted in each case of \$2.  
On the 1st November, being re-opened, the  
Defendant said there had been no difficulty during  
the time he was remanded, and the court adjourned  
until the 1st December.

On the 1st December, the court adjourned  
until the 1st January, and the case was again  
remanded for one week, with the view of giving  
an opportunity of abating the revenue loss.

On the 1st January, the court adjourned  
until the 1st February, and the case was again  
remanded for one week, with the view of giving  
an opportunity of abating the revenue loss.

On the 1st February, the court adjourned  
until the 1st March, and the case was again  
remanded for one week, with the view of giving  
an opportunity of abating the revenue loss.

On the 1st March, the court adjourned  
until the 1st April, and the case was again  
remanded for one week, with the view of giving  
an opportunity of abating the revenue loss.

On the 1st April, the court adjourned  
until the 1st May, and the case was again  
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an opportunity of abating the revenue loss.

On the 1st May, the court adjourned  
until the 1st June, and the case was again  
remanded for one week, with the view of giving  
an opportunity of abating the revenue loss.

On the 1st June, the court adjourned  
until the 1st July, and the case was again  
remanded for one week, with the view of giving  
an opportunity of abating the revenue loss.

On the 1st July, the court adjourned  
until the 1st August, and the case was again  
remanded for one week, with the view of giving  
an opportunity of abating the revenue loss.

On the 1st August, the court adjourned  
until the 1st September, and the case was again  
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remanded for one week, with the view of giving  
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On the 1st June, the court adjourned  
until the 1st July, and the case was again  
remanded for one week, with the view of giving  
an opportunity of abating the revenue loss.

#### FIGHT WITH OPIUM SMUGGLERS.

On Tuesday morning last, information having  
been received by Captain Walker, of the Revenue  
cruiser *Chien Tsai*, the Senior Revenue Officer at Macao, that number of boats engaged  
in opium-smuggling had taken shelter in some  
of the creeks near the neighbouring islands, that  
officer sent a steam launch manned by a crew of  
two Europeans and six Chinese to intercept  
them. When off the island of Mong Chow,  
about five miles from Macao, the launch and  
its crew were surrounded by five armed  
boats numbering together about 100 men. No  
time whatever was lost by either party in par-  
ticular, and the Chinese found themselves  
completely at bay, sides being interlocked with  
considerable effect. The smugglers, in addition  
to fire-arms, made use of sticks, stones, and  
other weapons in their endeavour to repel  
the Chinese. The Chinese were armed with  
pistols, and the launch was soon disabled by  
one of the sticks, which passed through the  
pistol of the Chinese, and exploded. The  
smugglers then took to their boats, and the  
Chinese followed, firing volleys at them. The  
smugglers were driven ashore, and the Chinese  
pursued them, capturing about 100 of them,  
and taking away their arms and property. The  
smugglers were compelled to give up their  
booty, and were then allowed to proceed.

On searching the prisoners, who were  
now bare bodies and a pot containing about two  
lbs. of prepared opium, a book pac, and a book  
containing entries of sales of opium.

Lai Asam, an informer, proved the release  
from the prison of opium on several occasions.

Prisoner did have a small amount of  
opium, but he had sold it to Lai Asam, and  
had been compelled to buy it back again.

Convicted of retailing prepared opium without  
a license and fined \$15, in default, three weeks'

imprisonment.

BREACH OF THE OPIUM ORDINANCE.

Wong Alom, a coolie, was charged with being  
in possession of a quantity of prepared opium on  
the 26th instant without a valid certificate from  
the opium farmer.

Acting Sergeant T. Campbell said that he  
was a native of a village, and that he had  
been to the prison to the punishment of the  
opium farmer.

On searching the premises found a  
bare body and a pot containing about two  
lbs. of opium, and a book pac, and a book  
containing entries of sales of opium.

Lai Asam, an informer, proved the release  
from the prison of opium on several occasions.

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a license and fined \$15, in default, three weeks'

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Lai Asam, an informer, proved the release  
from the prison of opium on several occasions.

Convicted of retailing prepared opium without



## EXTRACTS.

## LOSSES.

Upon the water so hard.  
There was no refuge found,  
Telling the losses that their lives had born,  
While steering went away.  
From breezy cliff bay,  
And the steaming tides went out with many more.

One spoke with quivering lip  
Of a fair freight ship,  
With all his household to the deep goes down.  
But one had willow woe,  
For a fair face, long ago,  
In the darker depths of a great tomb.

There were some who mourned this youth  
With a most loving truth,  
For its brave hopes and memories over gone;

And more upon the west,  
Turned an eye that would not rest,  
For far off hills whereon its joys had been.

Some talked of vanished gold,  
Some of proud hours lost;  
Some of friends that were their last no more,

And one of a crew grave,  
Beside a foreign shore,  
That made him sit so lonely on the shore.

But when their tales were done,  
Then spoke again those one—

A stranger, seeming from all sorrow free—

"Sad losses have you not,  
But none is here yet,  
For a believing heart has gone from us."

"Aye!" those pilgrims said,  
"For the living and the dead,  
For fortune's cruelty, for love's successes,  
For the wrecks of land and sea;

But, however I came to them,  
Thine' stranger, is life's last and heaviest loss."

FRANCES BROWN, in London Advertiser.

## YOUNG NELSONS.

Under this suggestive title, a writer in the *World* says:—The lower school before the fifteen years is completed, in order to draw up a limited number of elementary subjects required to be known by candidates of the first examination, to pass two years in a bulk without masters, which instruction is imparted to schools according to a curriculum of studies which would be thought lamentably deficient in the usual system of the day; and they are to spend four or five years on board ships in various parts of the world; under the presence of long officers, but really as schools undergoing a course of narrow mathematical study, constitute a system of training which is likely to turn out men capable of dealing properly with the perplexing problems which are invariably before them to whom the increasingly difficult naval defence of the Empire will intrust. Yet this is exactly the life which a youngster who now joins the navy will have to lead. The parents of such are one will hardly contemplate with comfort the prospect of his being, after a training, brought face to face with the innumerable difficulties of a seaman's life, which it was the pride of an older generation of officers to have triumphed over. The truth is, it is impossible to ignore the claims of science to form part of a midshipman's education at the present day. But instruction it should not be imparted to him at the expense of seamanship and officer-like knowledge of duty. The whole system of entering, raising, and advancing naval officers requires revision and radical alteration. Children cannot be converted on the instant into men of high scientific attainments, still less can they be made both that and sailors too. A longer preparatory education in ordinary schools is indispensable; and when at sea, uninterrupted opportunities for acquiring a practical knowledge of seamanship and naval duties are equally so. We may make many excellent seamen out of a body of lads, few whom can ever become men of science; and, as a matter of fact, we require many more of the former than of the latter. We should, therefore, encourage every attempt to extend the opinion that the smattering of scientific knowledge which leads to success in schoolroom examinations is in any way superior to real seamanshiplike capacity. The restoration of the existing state of things really concerns the country in general more than it does the latter will interest themselves in seeing that the proper reforms are made.

## AMERICAN CLIMATE AND CHARACTER.

C. Edward Young, of Hartford, Connecticut, has given in "The Saturian" a summary of the options which several distinguished European hygienists have expressed respecting the influence of our climate upon the temperament and civilization of the American people. Dr. Edward Reich, in his "Studies über die Volks," speaks of the great difference existing between the English and Americans, although they are of the same race, and attributes it to the contrast of the climates. The author says, "It is much too dry for the Anglo-Saxon race, in point of heat, too, excessive; for the results thus the exaggerated nervous activity, the excesses of the national character, and the mad chase after the material things of the world." Dr. Max von Pettenkofer has concluded, from the investigations he has made to the comparative loss of heat experienced by a person breathing dry air and one breathing damp air, that with the dry air more heat is lost, and more created, and in consequence, circulation is quicker and more intense, life is more energetic and there is opportunity for the excessive accumulation of fat or flesh, or for the development of a plethorically nervous temperament. Hence, in our dry climate is laid the foundation of the nervousness which characterizes our people. Dr. Prosper de Pietro Santa, in his "Essai de Climatologie," makes essentially the same deduction. Dr. Barber, author of "Mind and Matter," has remarked, in a series of articles in the "Gartenloupe," that the Americans are tending toward the Indian type, and that he has observed the resemblance actually in the face and form, but also in the gestures and movements. Mr. Milner, in his work on "Climatology," says that the evaporation is nearly twice as great "New York as at Whitehaven, England; hence the Americans and English live under very different conditions and exhibit great divergencies of temperament." Mr. Carl Reichen, editor of "Die Gesundheit," compares the air of America and its effects to those of heights, where the lightness and dryness favor extraordinarily the evaporation of exhalation from the body, and notices in the Americans not only the characteristic physical features induced by such air, but also "mental peculiarities, traces of which may be seen with us (Europeans) by a careful observer during a dry northeast wind." Mr. Young gives us the result of his own observations, "that the dry air with us produces nervous, energetic, large joined skeletons, which have little or nothing in common with stout, fresh, rosy, phlegmatic inhabitants of the mother-country. Not only is the physical resemblance lost in the second generation, but the mental also; and ideas, especially American, the produce of the climate, the soil, and the habits caused by these two factors." With the English, the muscular system predominates; with the Americans, the nervous. American women possess beauty of face, almost never of form; and even the beauty of face is soon worn out by the drying, irritating effects of the climate of American life. English women have beauty of form and face, and keep both to an advancement.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

## THE GOORKHAS.

Prominent among the warlike races of Hindostan, and also foremost in courage and fidelity of the native soldiers of the English Government, the Goorkhas have only attained their position in modern times. Unlike the Rajput, the Jat, the Afghan, and other of the martial peoples of India, the Goorkhas obtained a recognized place in history little more than a century ago. Plassey had been won, and the British conquest was becoming consolidated in the Valley of the Ganges when the Goorkhas first began to bestir themselves in their mountain home. From that time their progress has been rapid. They seem to have overtaken all their rivals in Nepal at the instant they realized the fact that they were born soldiers and capable to govern dependent races. Their further history, even though retarded by brilliant by the over shadowing progress of our own Empire, and the events which led to many of the races enlisted in our service call for some notice at a time when subject of the Native Army and its constituent elements is coming on for active discussion.

The present inhabitants of Nepal are the descendants of successive tides of invaders from beyond the Himalayan range, and of all others from the plains of Rajputana, and of Oude. When the Mahomedan invasions of India began in the 11th century of our era, many Hindoo princes fled beyond the Tegu to find a safe place of shelter in the valleys and recesses of the country round the sources of the river Ganges and Brahmaputra. With the women of the Gurung, Magar, and other Mongol tribes that the warlike race of Nepal, the celebrated Kins or Goorkhas, is supposed sprung. But that is it may, however, there is no doubt that they had been settled at the town of Gorakhpur for some centuries before the year 1789, when the crisis in their history arrived. Their chief was on terms of friendship with, and nominally subordinate to, the kings of Nepal. He appears to have left his share in the defense of the State when Bahadur Shah, at Agra, his Emperor in Northern India, strove in the 14th century, to subject it to his dominions. On this occasion a Chinese army appeared upon the scene and thoroughly dislodged the invading force. The division of the kingdom into several independent districts by the last of the great princes of the Malla dynasty, about the year 1600, paved the way for the ultimate success of the usurpers, but it was not until more than a century and a half after this occurrence that the opportunity presented itself. The interval had been taken up by feuds between the rival chiefs or kings of Bhaktapur, Kathmandu, and Lalit-Patan from all of which the Goorkhas had stood studiously aloof. At this juncture Prithi Narayan, who claimed to be the son of the Raja of Oodeypore, was chief of Goorkha, and his authority was also recognized in the French Marshal, with reference to the English infantry, we may say that it is unfortunate for the Anglo-Indian army there are no more Goorkhas in its ranks. Times.

YOUNG NELSONS.

Under this suggestive title, a writer in the *World* says:—The lower school before the fifteen years is completed, in order to draw up a limited number of elementary subjects required to be known by candidates of the first examination, to pass two years in a bulk without masters, which instruction is imparted to schools according to a curriculum of studies which would be thought lamentably deficient in the usual system of the day; and they are to spend four or five years on board ships in various parts of the world; under the presence of long officers, but really as schools undergoing a course of narrow mathematical study, constitute a system of training which is likely to turn out men capable of dealing properly with the perplexing problems which are invariably before them to whom the increasing difficulty of naval defence of the Empire will intrust. Yet this is exactly the life which a youngster who now joins the navy will have to lead. The parents of such are one will hardly contemplate with comfort the prospect of his being, after a training, brought face to face with the innumerable difficulties of a seaman's life, which it was the pride of an older generation of officers to have triumphed over. The truth is, it is impossible to ignore the claims of science to form part of a midshipman's education at the present day. But instruction it should not be imparted to him at the expense of seamanship and officer-like knowledge of duty. The whole system of entering, raising, and advancing naval officers requires revision and radical alteration. Children cannot be converted on the instant into men of high scientific attainments, still less can they be made both that and sailors too. A longer preparatory education in ordinary schools is indispensable; and when at sea, uninterrupted opportunities for acquiring a practical knowledge of seamanship and naval duties are equally so. We may make many excellent seamen out of a body of lads, few whom can ever become men of science; and, as a matter of fact, we require many more of the former than of the latter. We should, therefore, encourage every attempt to extend the opinion that the smattering of scientific knowledge which leads to success in schoolroom examinations is in any way superior to real seamanshiplike capacity. The restoration of the existing state of things really concerns the country in general more than it does the latter will interest themselves in seeing that the proper reforms are made.

WHAT AN EDITORIAL ROOM LOOKS LIKE.

He opened the door cautiously, and poking his head in a half-suspect sort of way, as if he was more to follow, inquired: "Is this the room?" "The what, my friend?" "Is the room—the right-hand—sanctum—sanctorum?" "I am in such place, where the editor's live?" "This is the editorial room, yes, sir. Come in." "No, I guess I won't come in. I waited to see what a rumpus was like, that's all. Looks like our parlor, only wuss. Good day." —*New Haven Register.*

## THE LAND OF BLOOD FEUDS.

As regards personal injuries, the bloody code of the vendetta is the only one recognized by the Arabian mountaineers. The pride related to me the circumstances of a murder that had occurred here only a few weeks since. Two plasmans of Shooi, regarding some trifles, one struck the other a blow with a stick; and, as even to raise a stick against a plasmans is an insult in itself, the man who was hit only wiped out with blood, the barbous code of honor in vogue among the mountaineers rendered it necessary in this case either for the injured man himself or one of his near kin to take signal vengeance on the striker of the blow. In this case the brother of the man insulted resolved to take upon himself what he considered the glorious function of avenging the honour of the house. Weeks passed, and the man who had committed the slight assault was lulled into a sense of security. So far, indeed, was he from suspecting any lurking malice on the part of his opponent's brother that on the very day of the murder, meeting him casually, he begged for the loan of his pistol, as he was going to cross the mountains to Kyri. The man refused to lend it, and at the same time profited by the information thus volunteered him by his victim at the fork of the road. To put an end to a blood feud, the parties "in blood" must come to terms among themselves; and the family of the murderer must pay the victim's kin an additional "wergild" of seven or eight paces' worth of cattle before peace can be concluded. Thus it often happens that the party who, according to the Malise, "excessive, 'two heads,' anti-corpse the action of the authorities by suing for peace from the aggrieved kin. In these cases a curious ceremony of reconciliation like to go through. The chief offender and his kin go in procession to the dwelling of their chief blood-opponent. A Franciscan priest holding a cross is generally prevailed on to walk at the head of the procession; then follows a woman of the murderer's kin, bearing an infant male child in its cradle. Next the blood-guilt man himself, his hands bound, and a naked sword tied round his waist, and after him his whole kindred to the twentieth degree. Arrived at the blood-opponent's dwelling, the culprit flings himself on his knees in a corner of the room, while the women place the babe in the cradle with its head towards the fire and the setting sun, away from it and to the east, as he should do according to Malise household ritual—at the same time crying, "In the name of St. Nicholas, respect this innocent!" Meanwhile the other bloodhand and the priest try to make the sufferer up with the injured party, and the blood-guilt person has sometimes to continue his suppliant attitude for hours before his enemy can be prevailed on to grant him pardon. The terms of reconciliation once fixed, the blood-opponent himself unites the hands of his suppliants and unlooses the sword from his neck; after which he embraces him, and disappears as is followed by the rest of the crew on both sides. The reconciled and his family are then invited to sit down to feast, if the conclusion of which he rises, saying, "You have yielded to my prayer and taken me to your heart; I must pay you now the price of blood." At the same time he and most members of his family present lay down their silver-mounted arms as security.—*Fall Mail Gazette.*

THE GOORKHAS.

Pre-eminent among the warlike races of Hindostan, and also foremost in courage and fidelity of the native soldiers of the English Government, the Goorkhas have only attained their position in modern times. Unlike the Rajput, the Jat, the Afghan, and other of the martial peoples of India, the Goorkhas obtained a recognized place in history little more than a century ago. Plassey had been won, and the British conquest was becoming consolidated in the Valley of the Ganges when the Goorkhas first began to bestir themselves in their mountain home. From that time their progress has been rapid. They seem to have overtaken all their rivals in Nepal at the instant they realized the fact that they were born soldiers and capable to govern dependent races. Their further history, even though retarded by brilliant by the over shadowing progress of our own Empire, and the events which led to many of the races enlisted in our service call for some notice at a time when subject of the Native Army and its constituent elements is coming on for active discussion.

The present inhabitants of Nepal are the descendants of successive tides of invaders from beyond the Himalayan range, and of all others from the plains of Rajputana, and of Oude. When the Mahomedan invasions of India began in the 11th century of our era, many Hindoo princes fled beyond the Tegu to find a safe place of shelter in the valleys and recesses of the country round the sources of the river Ganges and Brahmaputra. With the women of the Gurung, Magar, and other Mongol tribes that the warlike race of Nepal, the celebrated Kins or Goorkhas, is supposed sprung. But that is it may, however, there is no doubt that they had been settled at the town of Gorakhpur for some centuries before the year 1789, when the crisis in their history arrived. Their chief was on terms of friendship with, and nominally subordinate to, the kings of Nepal. He appears to have left his share in the defense of the State when Bahadur Shah, at Agra, his Emperor in Northern India, strove in the 14th century, to subject it to his dominions. On this occasion a Chinese army appeared upon the scene and thoroughly dislodged the invading force. The division of the kingdom into several independent districts by the last of the great princes of the Malla dynasty, about the year 1600, paved the way for the ultimate success of the usurpers, but it was not until more than a century and a half after this occurrence that the opportunity presented itself. The interval had been taken up by feuds between the rival chiefs or kings of Bhaktapur, Kathmandu, and Lalit-Patan from all of which the Goorkhas had stood studiously aloof. At this juncture Prithi Narayan, who claimed to be the son of the Raja of Oodeypore, was chief of Goorkha, and his authority was also recognized in the French Marshal, with reference to the English infantry, we may say that it is unfortunate for the Anglo-Indian army there are no more Goorkhas in its ranks. Times.

## HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS IMPORTED BY CHINAMAN ON THE 27TH OCT., 1880.

		Woolen Goods.
Blankets	4 lbs., per pair	\$1.05 to 4.25
Blankets	Blankets, per pair	\$1.05 to 4.50
Blankets	19 lbs., per pair	\$1.15 to 6.50
Cambric	SSS, per piece	\$1.45 to 15.00
Cambric	BBB, per piece	\$1.40 to 16.00
Cambric	BBB, per piece	\$1.50 to 17.00
Cambric	AAA, per piece	\$1.60 to 16.40
Cambric	L.L.L, per piece	\$1.75 to 17.50
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$1.80 to 18.00
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$1.90 to 18.50
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$1.95 to 19.00
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$2.00 to 19.50
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$2.10 to 20.00
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$2.15 to 20.50
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$2.20 to 21.00
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$2.25 to 21.50
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$2.30 to 22.00
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$2.35 to 22.50
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$2.40 to 23.00
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$2.45 to 23.50
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$2.50 to 24.00
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$2.55 to 24.50
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$2.60 to 25.00
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$2.65 to 25.50
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$2.70 to 26.00
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$2.75 to 26.50
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$2.80 to 27.00
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$2.85 to 27.50
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$2.90 to 28.00
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$2.95 to 28.50
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$3.00 to 29.00
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$3.05 to 29.50
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$3.10 to 30.00
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$3.15 to 30.50
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$3.20 to 31.00
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$3.25 to 31.50
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$3.30 to 32.00
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$3.35 to 32.50
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$3.40 to 33.00
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$3.45 to 33.50
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$3.50 to 34.00
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$3.55 to 34.50
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$3.60 to 35.00
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$3.65 to 35.50
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$3.70 to 36.00
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$3.75 to 36.50
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$3.80 to 37.00
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$3.85 to 37.50
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$3.90 to 38.00
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$3.95 to 38.50
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$4.00 to 39.00
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$4.05 to 39.50
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$4.10 to 40.00
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$4.15 to 40.50
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$4.20 to 41.00
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$4.25 to 41.50
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$4.30 to 42.00
Cambric	Cambric, per piece	\$4.35 to 42.50